By HERMAN BERNSTEIN---

(Famous Journalist, Who Has Returned from an Extensive Tour of Studying Conditions Abroad and Is Writing a Series of Articles for The Washington Times.)

"Austria Prefers Not to Be Regarded as a Land of Picturesque Beggars," Says M. Shober, New Chancellor, in Interview. "We Would Be Happy if America Would Join in Extending International Credits from a Business Standpoint. Not Charity."

... SHALL be grateful to you if you will make it clear, through the newspapers you represent, enthat Austria prefers not to be reso, garded as a land of picturesque bege sars. We just want a better start ronow. Then we can so shead and reach the open air. We are hemmed in, stifling now. If a little tangible help is visible and not too far off, our future is assured."

The man who said this to me is the new chancellor of Austria, M. Shober, former chief of police of Vienna, whom I interviewed at the foreign office.

M. Shober is an energetic man who has distinguished himself as an organizer of remarkable executive ability. Describing to me the circumstances under which he assumed the post of federal chancellor, he

odf "I was drafted for this office. In fact, I was arrested by the representatives of our larger political parties and made chancellor. My only condition was that the conflict of the parties must cease for a while, that the Christian Socialists and the Pan-Germans must come to an agreement, that they must place country above party and must leave alone the question of the piebiscite and the German union—at least for the present.

SEES BOLSHEVISM WANE.

"They kept me waiting while they held their conferences and finally reached an understanding to eliminate their political differences. When they informed me of their decision I became chancellor."

I asked the chancellor whether the radical Socialists, the sympathizers with Russian communism. had gained ground of late or whether "they had grown weaker since last

The chancellor answered:

"Two years ago Bolshevism was a real danger in Austria. The Socialists favored it because they did not see any other way out of our misery. Our state was broken down, our economic structure was practieally demolished. And there was no effective help from without. Two years have elapsed. Our state is still broken down, but we have more

orate"As chief of police, I was naturally feared and hated by the Bolsheviki and their sympathizers. They regarded me as their greatest enemy, because I had done all in my power to maintain order in Vienna,

"As I have said, immediately after the signing of the peace treaty there was genuine danger of a Bolshevist outbreak here, but now that danger is gone for all time. I have just received a confidential report about the status of communism in Austria. COMMUNISTS WEAKER.

"The Communist party here is so

"weak and poor that it has not even

They are waiting for funds from

Moscow. But we have heard so

eften about fabulous sums sent

from Moscow which did not ma-

terialize that we have no fear any

longer. Two years ago money could

and Now I feel certain that ever

starge sums of money cannot help

softhem to gain supremacy in our

country. They will meet with no

the people, even though we have a

envery large number of unemployed

Reviewing the general situation

of Austria, the chancellor went on:

"I am glad of this opportunity of

addressing myself, as the federal

chancellor of Austria, to the Amer-

ican people through your news-

papers. A large number of Aus-

trians have emigrated to the United

States in the past. From their inti-

mate reports to their relatives here,

as well as from our studies of

American life, our people have

gained a very vivid and sympathet-

ic conception of the extraordinary

Importance of the United States as

a factor in the progressive develop-

ment of the whole world.

HAPPY OVER U. S. PEACE.

bine We have been only in a formal

state of war against the United

States, and we have anxiously

awaited the moment when real

peace will be re-established. The

break-down of our country, and we

shall never forget this. But the

Austria of today is no longer the

work of regeneration has made con-

stant progress. Aside from the

foreign aid that has been extended

to our country, our people have by

their own efforts succeeded in put-

ting down the brakes and halting

the catastrophe that has befallen

"for a new national existence. And

we have done this under most ex-

traordinary difficulties that grew

out of the peace treaty. They have

"We have prepared a foundation

Austria of three years ago.

and needy workmen."

sympathetic response on the part of

othere helped the Communists.

o sufficient funds to pay its employes.

held counsel at St. Germain and have deliberated there at great length; nevertheless the peace treaty makes upon all experienced international statesmen the impression of overhasty work, full of blun-

"There cannot be any doubt that not only the European powers but United States would do well by making commentaries for the improvement of the peace ommentaries not in words

"You know that the League of Nations is endeavoring just now to extend to us international credits. We would be happy if the United States also would participate in this. or in any other way most suited to the United States, and give the new Austrian Republic a better start than the one provided for in the peace treaty, so that we may be able to take our part in the peace ful competition among the nations. ASKS AID, NOT CHARITY.

"The American relief work was sential to us in the beginning and proved most helpful, but unfortunately this relief work led a number of your people to gain an erroneous impression of our country and our

"I shall be grateful to you if you will emphasize that Austria prefers not to be regarded any longer as the land of picturesque beggars. This would not merely satisfy our national pride, but it would be most useful to us if the American people would grow accustomed to look upon Austria from a business standpoint rather than upon an object of charity.

"Some of the foreign countries were kind enough to recognize that as long as I remained at the head of the police department of Vienna, I succeeded in maintaining peace and public order, even during the stormy period of Bolshevist experiments in our neighboring states of Hungary and Bavaria. But this was not so much, a matter of my personal achievement as it was due to the Austrian people, who are an orderloving element and who have a healthy suspicion of all forms of exaggerated and extreme radicalism.

This was true at the time of Austria's most awful and critical misery and despair, and it is still more true today, since a certain amelioration of our economic situation has set in.

"Austria is an absolutely safe place for the investment of foreign capital. Visit our large commercial firms and you will find feverish activity everywhere. You will see

there a large number of foreign buyers and sellers.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

"Vienna is resuming its ancient mission of a commercial mediator between the East and West. Look at our factories and you will see hat wherever we have coal, the factories are filled with workmen who are not only performing their daily labors zealously, but are employing all sensible methods for a reasonable understanding between labor and capital.

"The Austrian state is just now confronted by the very complicated and difficult task of bringing about a radical reduction in the high cost of the necessaries of life. We are obliged to call upon some of the people for new and substantial sacrifices. But I am convinced that the healthy sense of the Austrian people will enable us to introduce these measures without further friction.

"Another thing I should like the American people to know about Austria. And that is that we have in Austria a democracy which is not only written in our statutes, but which actually exists. And we hope that the United States will morally help us to maintain this democracy." VIENNA MORE HOPEFUL.

It was a different atmosphere I found in Vienna this time, a different frame of mind among the people. A year ago the first thing the government officials and the municipal authorities were eager to show me was the poverty of Vienna. They wanted to impress me, above all, with the fact that the population of Vienna was starying and that immediate relief was urgently required.

They showed me at that time a film in which Vienna's poverty and misery were dramatized, and the vice mayor of Vienna, Dr. Winter, took me to the sections of the city inhabited by the poor. We visited many homes of the unemployed and destitute, and the stories we heard there were heartrending.

The once gay and care-free capital of Austria, the center of art and culture, appeared depressed and care-worn, devoid of hope, but the Viennese population nevertheless remained patient throughout its most trying perior. Now conditions are beginning to improve.

Symptoms of readjustment are in evidence. The people have grown more hopeful. They resent being as the They are determined to work out their own salvation, though their difficulties and hardships are indeed greater than those that have befallen any of the other nations.

IMMORTAL HEART HIS "FIND." SAYS SCIENTIST

Discovery That Cardiac Cells Are Immortal

DERLIN, Sept. 17.-The discovery by Dr. Lewis and Dr. Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, that the heart does not die is far from being new, according to Prof. Dr. Ludwig Schleich. Schleich writes this letter to a Berlin newspaper which had published an article about Dr. Lewis:

"The fact, which will doubtless astonish your readers greatly, that the cells of the human and the animal heart are immortal was not first established in America. It was set forth first by me on the basis of the Weissman doctrine of the immortality of the monocells (bacteria), long before the publications of Carrel and Lewis. You will find it in my book, 'Concerning the Soul,' in my 'Consciousness and Immortality,' and most extensively treated in my 'The Problem

"It is not merely under artificial culture, as in Lewis's experiments, that the innermost kernel of the cell, the chromosone, reproduces itself. It keeps on reproducing after death and fructifies until there are millions of other animate things in the earth.

Thus, through exchange of cells, a living, rythmic exchange of acquired capabilities becomes possible, which serves to aid the cosmic ascent of all life to the highest perfection of soul even after the death of the indi-

"The interesting discovery that growing old is a sort of disease is also not of American origin. A Bulgarian physician, Dr. Tranjen, who was educated in German universwas the first to defend this view on the basis of the Ehrlich theory, and he even proposed an immunising vaccination against grow-

Schleich—to give him his full title.

ing old."

Wrongly Attributed to Drs. Lewis and Carrel, of Rockefeller Institute, Says Prof. Ludwig Schleich, of Berlin, Who Asserts He First Established That Amazing Fact. Privy Sanitary Councillor Professor

Dr. Schleich-is one of the most interesting figures in the German scientific world. He is the discoverer of local anaesthesia, a noted surgeon, equally noted bacteriologist. a poet of parts, author of many books on a dozen subjects, a more than average musician, with some songs to his credit as composer, a lecturer and a polished elocutionist. Well past three score years and tenhe is still robust and active. A part of his creed-is that everybody gets too little sleep. He makes it a point to sleep ten hours every night, and expects to live and work many years yet.

Schleich's father was also a physician, whose reputation, although he lived in the small city of Rostock, was widespread.

Police Matron Blames Men for Female Crimes

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.-Ninety-nine out of every one hundred women who commit crime do it because of some man.

This is the opinion of Mrs. Mary C. Moore, a police matron, who adds that most women "want to be good and simply have not the real criminal instinct."

Man Proposed To 500 Times Dies a Bachelor

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- In twentyseven years Andrew McKhight received 500 letters proposing marriage, but because he could not make up his mind which to accept, died a bachelor.

McKnight died here and letters and a certificate showing he had subscribed to a marriage license bureau were found in his trunk.

TURKISH JOAN OF ARC LEADS WOMAN ARMY

Halideh Hanoum, "Right-Hand Woman" of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Fights With His Forces Against Greece-She Was the Pirst of Her Sex Ever Called to Hold a Cabinet Position in Turkey.

ROM the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary the Turks have been involved, in war. At the present time they are waging a war with the Greeks in Asia Minor, along a front as extended as that of the western front in the great war, and with some 200,000 troops engaged on both sides.

The immediate cause of the conflict is their refusal to abide by the treaty of Sevres, which re duced Turkey enormously in size and gave Greece concessions of territory around Smyrna and in Thrace.

The two great Turkish leaders in the conflict tre Mustapha Kemal Pasha, commander-in-chief of the army, and a woman named Halideh Hanoum, who is fighting in the field with him.

From a land where women have been held little better than beautiful chattels, to be secluded behind veil and lattice, now comes a Jeanne d'Arc on horseback to help her country in its need.

Like Jeanne d'Arc, Halldeh Hanoum dreamed dreams. They had to do with the freedom ot her people from the despotic rule of Abdul Hamid; with the emancipation of the masses from ignorance and superstition through education, and with the completed Turkification of the empire.

She was more than a dreamer. however; she was distinctly a woman of action. Although it is only within a year that she has held any public office or title, her personality, intellectual power and fearlessness have given her a political power which few women

have possessed even in the western

After the disaster in Syria, when the Turkish army was so com pletely defeated by Allenby, and the armistice which soon followed, Halideh Hanoum was one of the first of the Turks to urge the necessity and desirability of an American mandate. She conducted monster open-air meetings in support of the idea.

With the assistance of Achmed Ermin Bey, the editor of the Ikdam, she enlisted all but two of the Constantinople newspapers. She was one of those who actually drafted the mandatory scheme which was submitted to the Paris conference. When the last hope of an Ameri-

can mandate vanished, Halideh Hanoun allied herself with the Nationalist movement in Anatolia, which had arisen as a protest to the signing of the treaty of Sevres by the Constantinople government.

Again she held great meetings in Stamboul, calling upon her hearers as loyal Turks to desert the papiermache government of the Sultan. The allied officers who were re-

sponsible for the peace of the city soon discovered that it became necessary to arrest her. Halideh Hanoum fled in disguise to Angora, the capital of the Nationalist government in Asia Minor. Upon her arrival there she was immediately called to a cabinet position, that of minister of education, by Hustapha Kemal. Such an appointment of a woman to a cabinet position is without precedent in the history of the Ottoman Empire. She later resigned and now is in the field with the army, in command of some 1,800

WORLD OF PLANETS IN ATOM: SPACE INFINITE

Eight Billion Atoms on Head of Pin. Yet Core of Electron, Even Smaller, Has Been Measured, and Science Also Studies Stars Distant Ten Million Light Years in Remotest Heavens.

By CHARLES NORDMAN. (Famous French Scientist).

ARIS, Sept. 15.—Measurement of the "positive core" of the electron, the smallest known object, which has baffled scientists for years, has been achieved by a body of eminent French scientists after a long period of the most painstaking and difficult research. Their experiments revealed the fact of an infinite number of planets revolving at a tremendous speed around a core called the "positive cers" or "noyau positive." The figures contained in this article are positively staggering to the imagi-

The "mite." the smallest of known animals before the invention of the microscope, had a volume less than a cubic millimeter. But the microscope shows that a cubic millimeter of rotten stone is composed of more than 2,000,000 shells of fossil animals. A drop of pure water contains about 150,000,000,000 infusoria.

But that is not all—the head of a pin contains \$,000,000,000 atoms. The atom has been measured precisely and has a diameter equal to one ten-millionth of a millimeter.

Some recent scientific researches conducted in France have established the fact that the atom is an entire world formed of an infinite number of planets, called electrons, charged with a negative electricity. They gravitate at an excessive rate of speed around a fixed central star charged with a positive electricity which scientists call the "positive core." The measurement of the electron and the positive core has baffled the scientists for several years. The diameter of the electron is 50,-000 times smaller than the atom. SMALLEST KNOWN OBJECT.

We have not yet come to the smallest known object. Some recent researches have shown that it is the positive core. This "noyau" has a diameter 2,000 times smaller than a millimeter.

The mite could contain 1,000 sexillion of sextillions of positive cores. i. e., 1.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 000,000,000,000,000,000,000. This then is the smallest object known to scientists, besides which his majesty, man, with his huge body has truly the appearance of something infinitely great and important.

But here the astronomers wish to take a hand to humble man's arrogance, fearing such a comparison would make him much too conceited. They, in their turn, with telescopes the size of cannon, took up the quest for the infinite. It is a difficult war they wage on the front known as the Milky Way. What gains in territory do their

most recent communiques announce? They do not speak in terms of miles, but rather calculate distance by the speed of light, 187,500 miles per second, or seven times the distance around the earth at the equa-

tor. Our yellow sun, a medlocre

grain of amber in the universe, is only eight minutes from our earth for a ray of light. The journey becomes much longer when it is a question of going to the nebulous Orion, whose light takes 600 years to reach our planet. But what of the clusters of stars

composed of swarms of crowded suns which the giant telescopes now reveal? The nearest cluster, Omega the Centaure, is so far d its light requires 21,000 years to reach the earth—at a speed, remember, of 187,500 miles per second. THAT IS NOTHING. Yet the astronomer only smiles

and says "that is nothing." Nothing! The light of those stars began its long journey when the human race was in its infancy, when men lived in caves with nothing but stone implements for defense and the chase. All the history of our civilization has unfolded between the day the ray of light left those stars and the day it arrived on our earth after traveling 123,961,550,-100,000,000 miles square.

Such distances stagger the imagination. But greater have been discovered. The record so far is held by some fixed stars called nebulous spirals from which a ray of light takes eight to ten million years to reach us. They are only 47,024,400,-000,000,000,000 miles distant.

American Tourists Loaf On the Continent Then "Do" London In a Day LONDON, Sept. 17.

HERE is the average daily schedule of the American visitor who comes over to see what the Old Country is like: 8 a. m., breakfast; 8:22 1/2, taxicab

to Westminster; 8:30-9, "do" the Abbey: 9 to 9:06, Houses of Parliament and Big Ben; 9:06-9:21, taxicab to St. Paul's; 9:21-9:44, "do" St. Paul's; 9:44-12, tour of the galleries (Tate, National and Wallace); 12-15-12:30, "Old Curiosity Shop:" 12:30-1:39, lunch at the Cheshire Cheese 1:30-8, shopping (Regent and Bond streets); 3-3:01, rest; 3:01-6, see the rest of London; 6-8:30, dinner with wine; \$:30-11, theater; 11. supper. night club dancing, and "so to bed" at ---?

Thus ends another "durn old day" for the American tourist, who, on his return home, will ever after be an exalted person, because he has "seen London" and "knows Eng-

The schedule is not a burlesque one in the opinion of a number of travel bureau officials whose nerveracking task it is to act as ciceron to the great number of visitors from the United States at present in Lon-

"It is a fact," said an American Express Company official, "that American tourists come here after loafing from six weeks to three months on the Continent with the determination to 'do' England in a week and London in a day. The main reason for their rush is the cost of hotel rooms, which is higher here than in New York.

By WOODS HUTCHINSON---

(Eminent Physician Whose Sensible Discourses on Health, Hygiene and Disease Have Been Followed with General Interest)

'Intelligent Idleness Is One of the Great Secrets of Success and the Time We Lose We Gain When We Take a Day Off to Nurse the Usually Ignored Common Cold—A Day in Bed, in Such Case, Saves Nine—Hot Baths. Taken Promptly, Will Help."

THERE is no better illustration of the profound wisdom of the paradoxes that intelligent idleness is one of the great secrets of success, and that it is the time which we lose that we gain, than the taking of a day off when atttacked with the usually ignored

A day in bed saves nine, not only of danger and discomfort but of what is often worse from a practical point of view, of incompetence and "half-thereness," for if you drive yourself to work you can make more blunders and muddles and mistakes and general tribulation for yourself and for others than can be undone in a month of "unscrambling."

The next most important antidate against the ubiguitous cold is that universal consoler and comforter, a hot bath.

This is best taken at night, though the ancient preju dice against its supposed unhealthfulness in the morning or during the day is almost entirely unfounded, and any time is a good time for a hot bath, when you can get it, and feel achy and shivery aut out of sorts and follow it up by rest on a lounge or in bed.

Hot Bath at Night Is Best.

A hot bath does good in several ways. First and foremost, by the relaxing, soothing and pain-relieving effects of the heat and the moisture, then by the stimulation of the sweat glands of the skin and most of the other waste and poison-excreting activities of the body. Also if you soak yourself luxuriously and at length in thirty or forty gallons of steaming hot water, with your nose only a couple of inches above its surface, you are safe to inhale a large amount of steam and hot water vapor, which has a very soothing effect upon the nose and throat. Last, but by no means least, the prolonged immersion

of the whole body in hot water has a distinct effect in raising the internal temperature, thus producing a sort of artificial or mechanical fever, and as one of the beneficent effects of fever is now believed to be that its higher temperature discourages the growth and multiplication of the germs that cause it the hot bath enables us to ge the beneficial and germicidal effects of fever without its toxic and injurious ones.

Severe Cold Can Be Prevented.

STERN LAWS

CURB COCAINE

By Frank J. Oates.

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 10.—The re-

the severe punishment of dealers in

drugs has led to grave discoveries at

Bologna, Milan, Rome and Turin.

Many arrests have been made and

large quantities of cocaine have

been confiscated, but the amount

sold and used has caused the actual

or living death of hundreds of vic-

tims, mostly all young, and of very

"A packet of cigarettes, please!"

"At your service, sir, yes! Twen-

The purchaser, cautiously glanc-

ing round the bar, puts the sum on

the counter and strolls out. The

bar, though small, is well furnished,

large mirrors reflecting the forms

and features of its patrons; two ele-

gantly dressed youths, with large

silk neckties hiding large shirt front,

are shaking dice out of a leather

cup. A blond girl in short skirt

talks stridently with a rich mer-

chant's son and heir who, perched

on a high stool is sipping cordial;

a stout, oily, clean-shaven man, be-

decked with much jewelry, flirts

with the pretty money taker at the

deak. The bartender is chewing

gum and no one takes notice of the

lean waiter, who quietly slips the

two ten lire notes into his worn

In the street the other opens the

packet and, shaking out a tiny

paper packet neatly folded, pours

the powder into the palm of his

hand, then after gazing at it lov-

ingly, slowly raises it to his face

and sniffs with evident satisfaction:

He sees another packet of powder

nestling between the cigarettes and

This happened yesterday. Today

it does not happen. The con-

ventual sign leads to a stony stare

and shake of the head. "Not after

Bologna, thanks! I also have re-

morse. I regret and shall trade no

Certainly in the central part of Milan the drug was everywhere on sale. In the cales, at night dances,

in clubs of all sorts, in music halls

tobacco shops, even by house porters who did great business with many resident clients. Morphia habitues took to its use, then the curious,

the weak, the weary, the worried the abnormal, the idle and the rich

It became the fashion. It was smar

to carry it about the person, in dainty gold or silver receptacles. Sniffs were exchanged.

They tell me it came from perfidi-ous England during the late war,

France, exported it with the many easy going women who attended on the soldiers and officers. Before

those days the poison was unknown

sighs contentedly.

LAW PROVES DETERRENT.

many women.

ty lire."

cent government legislation for

SALE IN ITALY

It is not too much to say that a rest in bed, with a hot bath twice a day, will go far toward enabling the system either to throw off or greatly diminish and shorten the attack of not merely most colds bu a good many more serious infections and fevers as well.

We are gradually coming to the belief that for every serious and full-grown attack of any fever or infection, including such serious ones as pneumonia, rheumatism, cerebro-spinal meningitis and infantile paralysis, there occur anywhere from two to ten imperfect cases. And there can be little question that rest in bed and hot baths taken promptly at the very first sign of shiveriness, stretchiness, headache and backache and "all-overishness." or what the darkies call "ginrul mizry," may be sufficient to turn the scale and make all the difference between a severe, prolonged and dangerous attack and a mild one.

fever, the bath should be no hurried plunge and scrub, but a long, luxurious, saturating soak, kept up just as long as it produces an increasing sense of comfort.

It will give better results and be borne longer with comfort if a gentle but considerable flow of fresh water at, or slightly above, the desired temperature is kept up all through the bath, for the steam effects upon the sur face of the body are most soothing and restful.

that the best effects from hot baths will be obtained either at the beginning or in the decline of a cold.

the cold and diminish the fever, there will come a period of perhaps two or three days in the height of the fever when they will seem to rather add to the discomfort of the patient, and tepid or even slightly cool baths, that is, getting into the tub at a comfortable warmth and letting slightly cooler water flow into it, will give greater comfort and relief, especially if there be continued feverish ness or rise of temperature.

lemonade, linseed tea, hot soups and broths, hot milk even the diabolical "yarb" teas. It makes little différence what they are flavored with

Medicine Makes You Feel Better.

to be kept in the family medicine chest and used in emergencies of this class, ranging all the way from the old-fashioned Dovers powder and quinine to the more modern novaspirin, phenacetin and hexamethylin, which. while it is doubtful whether they have any positive effect upon the infection itself, unquestionably make the patient very much more comfortable during its course.

interest and importance, largely because they are very apt to be overlooked and hence not guarded against.

First and most obvious comes that distressing and offensive condition known as catarrh, or, in technical argot, chronic rhinitis. We all know what catarrh is many of us from personal experience, but we perhaps fail to recognize that practically every case of the com mon forms starts from an uncured attack of common

YIDDISH WIT BOLSTERS UP OLDER JUDAISM

Hebrew Stories in Dr. O'Danger's "Raisins and Almonds," However, Are Too Recent to Be in Folk Lore, Says Zangwill.

of the Ghetto" discusses the peculiar humor of the Jew.) DR. GOTTHARD DEUTSCH, of

Cincinnati, who makes a speciality of omniscience in Jewish history, says of me in his latest book, "Jew and Gentile": "To him international vocabulary is indebted for the invention of the term 'Yiddish.' It is the best name for a dialect which in its previous form of Judeo-German is awkward. and under the name of jargon unfust."

Dr. Immanuel Olsvanger, of Capetown, has now made a valuable contribution to the study of this conceived in the true Hebraic spirit - "Raisins and Almonds" ("Rosinkess mit Mandlem.")

cret, that I found the anecdote applied in my last speech to Sir Herbert Samuel and his handling of the Arab-Jewish question in Palestinethe anecdote of the rabbi who save that both the litigants are right, and when reminded by his wife that this cannot be, replies equally, "You are right." I can cordially recommend other speakers to dip as

MODERN FOLKLORE.

The happy husband wished to telegraph to his mother. He wrote, "Fanny happily delivered of a boy." He showed it to his father-in-law, who said: "You are certainly no business man. Fancy sending such a telegram. Look how many unnecessary words you have put.

First, 'Fanny.' Do you suppose

your mother will imagine you have

telegraphed to her about a strange

woman? Second, 'happily.' Could

you possibly have telegraphed 'un-

happily.' Obviously your telegraph-

To get the best effects in breaking up a cold or other

When Cooling Baths Are Better.

One caution should, however, be given, and that is

If the first two or three hot baths do not break up

Heat and moisture internally are also very helpful in breaking up a cold in the form of hot drinks, hot

so long as they are hot, wet and taken by the quart.

Any intelligent physician can suggest a prescription

Almost anything may happen after a cold, but there are two or three rather common results which are of

ing at all means that you are happy

about it.
"Then the next phrase, 'delivered

stand that. She will not think the

boy has fallen from heaven. And

finally, why put 'a boy?' The very

fact that one troubles to telegraph

shows that it is a boy. A daughter

The shadchan, or marriage

broker, stories are particularly

amusing, though I am not certain

that at last one does not come by

a roundabout way from a story of

my own. It will be a righteous re-

venge to annex some of the others

A shy young man who was sent

to make the acquaintance of a pro-

posed bride was advised by his

father to speak to her first of love.

second of family affairs, and finally

After the dinner, when the other

guests had departed and left the

couple alone, the young man pro-

ceeded to follow his father's advice.

First he said: "Do you love lok-

schen?" (macaroni). On her reply-

ing, he proceeded: "Have you a

And when she replied that she

had not, he felt that love and family

matters being exhausted, the time

had come for philosophy. So he

said: "Supposing you had a brother,

Exactly the same dialogue is,

would he have loved lockschen?"

INTERNATIONAL JOER.

to throw in a little philosophy.

in future stories.

brother?"

would have been no rejoicing."

Surely your mother will under

By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

(The famous author of "Children

Far be it from me to contradict a savant who is usually in the right. But if I invented the term it was inadvertently. Presumably it was in "Children of the Ghetto," published in 1892.

little-known tongue under a title It was in this book, to tell a se-

The only fault I have to find with the compilation-or is this perhaps a merit?-is that there are many stories or jests which lack an old historical background and are too new to have become already folklore. Thus the joke involved in the story of "The Short Telegram" is obviously not antique. A boy was born to a young wife,

and there was rejoicing in the room.

however, with the substitution of cheese for lokschen, put into the mouth of Lord Dundreary in the famous English comedy of "Our American Cousin," first produced in 1858, and the question arises whether it originally came into the play out of the Galician Chetto or into the Galician Ghetto out of the play, to find its way back to London by way of Jerusalem, Basic and In any case, one touch of humor makes the world kin. But if the philosophy of this lover is as

shallow as his idea of love, there is quite profound philosophy in the rabbl's reply to the complaint of a kindly Christian that the Jews have a God of Vengeance while the Christians have a God of Love. "It is perfectly true," admits the

rabbi. "Jews, having a God of Vengeance, leave the Vengeance to Him, while they occupy themselves with Love; while Christendom, hav. A ing a God of Love, leaves all the work of love to Him, and concestrates on Vengeance."

mews of such peace has reached us sust now, and we are overjoyed. of "The American relief organizaactions have done wonders for our suffering population after the